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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/820,588	04/08/2004	Floyd A. Edwards	M-649	8122
7590 Joseph J. Grass, Esq. Paxar Americas, Inc. 170 Monarch Lane Miamisburg, OH 45342		04/10/2007	EXAMINER ZUBAJLO, JENNIFER L	
			ART UNIT 2609	PAPER NUMBER
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE		MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
3 MONTHS		04/10/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
	10/820,588	EDWARDS, FLOYD A.
Examiner	Jennifer Zubajlo	Art Unit 2609

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1)  Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 March 2007.

2a)  This action is **FINAL**.                                    2b)  This action is non-final.

3)  Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4)  Claim(s) 1-12 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
5)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
6)  Claim(s) 1-12 is/are rejected.  
7)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
8)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9)  The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)  The drawing(s) filed on 08 April 2004 is/are: a)  accepted or b)  objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)  The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12)  Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a)  All    b)  Some \* c)  None of:  
1.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3.  Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1)  Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
2)  Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
3)  Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date . . .

4)  Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. . . .

5)  Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)  Other: . . .

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Claim Objections***

1. Claim 6 is objected to because of the following informalities: the claim states the liquid crystal display after claiming a display and not specifying that the display is a liquid crystal display. For the purpose of examination, examiner assumes that the claim was meant to read as follows: A keyboard and display assembly comprising: ***a liquid crystal display*** capable of displaying information on a plurality of lines; a processor controlling the information depicted on the display; a keyboard having a plurality of keys coupled to the processor and at least one contrast control key coupled to the liquid crystal display by a potentiometer such that the coupling of the contrast control key bypasses the processor. Appropriate correction is required.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Applicants Admitted Prior Art (background of the invention) in view of Yung-Lin Lin (Pub. No.: US 2005/0151716 A1).

3. As to claims 1-5, Applicant's Admitted Prior Art (background of the invention) discloses applicant claimed invention except controlling the contrast of the liquid crystal display (LCD) by bypassing the processor.

Lin teaches a computer system with a liquid crystal display (LCD) brightness level (contrast) controlled by a command signal from the user (such as from the keyboard or a potentiometer) (see [0025], [0026], and [0027]).

None of these references directly teach a first contrast key for increasing the display's contrast and a second contrast key for decreasing the display's contrast (as claimed in claim 3). However, the number of keys used for adjusting the contrast is just an engineering choice of design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have been motivated to incorporate a liquid crystal display (LCD) capable of displaying processor controlled information on a plurality of lines and a keyboard having a plurality of data entry keys coupled to the processor with at least one contrast control key taught by Applicant's Admitted Prior Art with the contrast control key (brightness control) coupled to the liquid crystal display (LCD) bypassing the processor taught by Lin because this enables the user to adjust the contrast without having to exit data entry mode and enter set-up mode.

4. As to claims 6-9, Applicant's Admitted Prior Art (background of the invention) discloses applicant claimed invention except controlling the contrast of the liquid crystal display (LCD) by bypassing the processor.

Lin teaches a computer system with a liquid crystal display (LCD) brightness level (contrast) controlled by a command signal from the user (such as from the keyboard or a potentiometer) (see [0025], [0026], and [0027]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have been motivated to incorporate a liquid crystal display (LCD) capable of displaying processor controlled information on a plurality of lines and a keyboard having a plurality of data entry keys coupled to the processor with at least one contrast control key taught by Applicant's Admitted Prior Art with the contrast control key (brightness control) coupled to the liquid crystal display (LCD) by a potentiometer bypassing the processor taught by Lin because this enables the user to adjust the contrast without having to exit data entry mode and enter set-up mode.

5. As to claims 10-12, Applicant's Admitted Prior Art (background of the invention) discloses applicant claimed invention except controlling the contrast of the liquid crystal display (LCD) by bypassing the processor.

Lin teaches a computer system with a liquid crystal display (LCD) brightness level (contrast) controlled by a command signal from the user (such as from the keyboard or a potentiometer) (see [0025], [0026], and [0027]).

None of these references directly teach a first contrast key for increasing the display's contrast and a second contrast key for decreasing the display's contrast (as claimed in claim 10). However, the number of keys used for adjusting the contrast is just an engineering choice of design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have been motivated to incorporate a liquid crystal display (LCD) capable of displaying processor controlled information on a plurality of lines and a keyboard having a plurality of data entry keys coupled to the processor with at least one contrast control key taught by Applicant's Admitted Prior Art with the contrast control key (brightness control) coupled to the liquid crystal display (LCD) by a potentiometer bypassing the processor taught by Lin because this enables the user to adjust the contrast without having to exit data entry mode and enter set-up mode.

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jennifer Zubajlo whose telephone number is (571) 272-2222. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 8 am - 5 pm, EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Amare Mengistu can be reached on (571) 270-1550. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Jennifer Zubajlo

  
AMARE MENGISTU  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER